Amusements.

ou Overa House-2 and 8-Little Jack Shepard. PLOU OVERA HOUSE.—2 and 9—Intic Jack Buspard.

DALY'S THEATRE.—2 and 8—The Taming of the Shrew.

DALY'S THEATRE.—2 and 8:30—Minstrola.

DEBN Misse.—Flower Show.—Muncai Lajoa.

BRAND OPERA HOUSE.—2 and 8—Beantiful Evangeline.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE.—8—Cordelin's Aspirations.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—2 and 8:15—The Love Chase.

MADISON AVE. AND 5978-87.—Day and Evening.—Merrimes and Monitor Pangrams.

mae and Monitor Panorama.

ADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—Jim, the Penman
BLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—Black Crook. POLO GROUNDS—Baseball. STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—A Trip to Africa. STANDARD THEATRE—2 and S—A Trip to Airca.

STAR THRATRE—2 and S—The Jitt.

THALIA—2 and S—Link.

THEATEE COMQUE—2 and S—Alone in London.

WALLACKS—2 and S—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

STH-AVENUS THEATRE—2 and S—Denman Thompson.

728 and 730 BROADWAY—Old London Street.

23D-ST. TABERNACLE, near 6th-ave.—Christ Before Pilate.

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Business Notices.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Rates \$3 per day for rooms except those on parior and tirst
cors: open from June 18 to October I.
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Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or egistered Letter. Cash or Testal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will ice of THE TRIBUNE, 154 Nassau-st., New-York, Ad-presspondence simply "The TRIBUNE," New-York, RRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HOBACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The Coercion bill in committee; refusing to receive amendments. — Germans disarm a Russian sentinel. — Release of M. Schnaebeles, ____ A fast and unsinkable steamship for the Inman Line, === Reve dO'r winsthe One Thousand Guineas Stakes. Seventy yachts entered for the Jubilee race. Bull fighting by electric light in Mexico. Sir John

DOMESTIC.—Burning of the steamer Ben Hope off Tybee Light === The Half-Holiday bill passed in the Assembly. === The Electrical Subway Commission bill ordered to a third reading. = Riotous conduct of a mob in Louisville. === A jockey ruled off the track at Memphis. Condition of the Harvard boat crew. === Plans for the Arthur monument. —— Simmons held to trial on the charge of burning the Hotel Del Monte. meeting of the Maryland Reform League. Storms in the Atlantic States. - Hydraulic miners defying the law in California.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A surprise furnished by the executors of the Tilden estate. === Chief Nevins accused of taking money for his influence with Brooklyn Aldermen. — Motion to dismiss the Sharp suit denied === Damages awarded in the rag case. ___ Charges against the Tax Department. — Philadelphians beaten by New-Yorks, — Ash-gathering at night not a success. = Mr. Depew lectured for charity. == Canthe Latin chair at Columbia College. (41212 grains) 44d, per ounce-73.43 cents. Stocks opened quiet, were depressed fractionally and then improved all day, closing strong.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Fair, yesterday: Highest, 58°; lowest, 45°; average, 525g°.

No one can ever justly accuse the Logislature of 1886-'87 of being unfriendly to working people. If the Governor signs the amended bill sent to him yesterday, at least twenty-seven helf-holidays will be added to the hours of cifure now allowed to the citizens of New-York who serve others than themselves, With New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, the number of legal holidays reaches thirty-four; more than a month's vacation for employes outside of the usual Sunday rest.

It is too early yet to decide for or against the plan of removing ashes and garbage from the city at night. There are objections to it. intimate associates. Mr. Gladstone has found of course, the main one being the effect of the noise, which seems louder than in the daytime. It is, indeed, a choice between evils so which we have come. Yet some thought He avers that the sum of power to render seron the part of the officers who superintend the work might lessen the noise. In going toward the ash dumps, the cartmen might be directed to take such a route as would bring them through the streets principally filled with stables or factories.

There is little wonder that the Democrats at Albany have tried all along to stop the Brooklyn investigation. It is plain enough that by refusing the Assembly Committee more ne they hoped to head off the discovery of was revealed yesterday. But the crime was bound to come out. According to the testimony of H. W. Pope, the electric light companies of Brooklyn, the Municipal and the as', together paid Chief Nevins (Dem.) of the Fire Department about \$8,000 to get franchises from the Board of Aldermen and to pay him for using his influence thereto. charges are directly, though unwillingly made, and are supported by trustworthy evi-lience. It seems, therefore, that the main distinction between certain Aldermen of New-York and certain Aldermen in Brooklyn is one of cost. They come much higher here than in the City of Churches.

The extraordinary efforts made in the trial of what is known as the rag case to attack the official acts of Health Officer Smith have ouriously failed, By direction of Judge Ingraam, under his peculiar construction of the the jury found a verdict against Bartlett the illegal detention of the disintected rags, on which charges had not been paid; but the effort to show a conspiracy with the Health Officer collapsed. This is the more important because the jury, under the Judge's rge, were even allowed to infer conspiracy supply bad intent from subsequent acts atoments. There was not the slightest oe to show that Dr. Smith acted other-

protected regardless of the attacks of rag mporters and political enemies.

The men who have defied the Excise and Amusement laws in this city for years are beginning to have some respect for the municipal authorities. That particularly choice ruffian, "Tom " Gould, has always been a conspicuous figure in his group, and every reputable person in turn must feel a certain satisfaction in seeing him nipped at last. The fine General Sessions yesterday was by no means all he deserved. It is not likely that he minded paying out a round sum for the privilege of living openly in New-York again. What rogues like him dread is imprisonment. Still the \$1,000 fine is good so far as it goes. and possibly the knowledge that there are two other indictments (to which he has pleaded guilty) hanging over his head, may keep him from flagrantly violating the laws hereafter,

WHISKEY MURDERS.

The news of the assassination of Dr. Northup, a Prohibitionist, at Haverhill, Scioto County, Ohio, by a family of rumsellers, is certain to quicken the movement against the rum power throughout the country. Few events have done more to reinforce this agitation than the murder of the Rev. John Had dock, another active Prohibitionist, by saloon men at Sioux City, Iowa. The Prohibition organs everywhere, of course, utilized the tragedy, and the resort to murder by any representatives of the drink evil reflected a new stigma upon the entire whiskey interest. The cowardly and brutal killing of Dr. Northup will inevitably extend and deepen this feeling. The friends of total abstinence will not pause to draw distinctions, but will fix the responsibility for both crimes upon the liquor interest as a whole, and will no doubt find much support in this course. The killing of Dr. Northup appears to have been deliberate, and as dastardly as a combined attack with deadly weapons upon an unarmed man necessarily must be. The ruffianism of the deed will excite no less horror and indignation than the alleged motive of it, namely, the removal of a man who had made himself specially obnoxious to the rumsellers by his efforts in behalf of Prohibition, As a murder it deserves, and will doubtless receive, the heaviest legal punishment. As a the whiskey cause everywhere.

Nor is it so certain that the holding to account for such crimes of the liquor interest generally is so unfair as may seem at the first glance. For it must be considered that this traffic is one which naturally and necessarily attracts and enlists the lowest elements of the community. The Saloon in Politics has made the country acquainted with those elements in the most startling way. It has put over the heads of the best citizens the vilest, most ignorant, brutal and venal. It has disfranchised intellect and virtue often, and given the control of government to vice and stupidity. It has systematized plunder and corruption, and lifted demagogues and knaves into power at the expense and sacrifice of the public interests. In many cities it has so fortified the criminal classes that they have been enabled for years to defy all efforts after reform; and in more than one instance it has been necessary to have recourse to violent methods to dislodge them. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the employment of the worst instrumentalities, in the worst ways, belongs natural ly to the prosecution of the combat in which the rum power is now engaged. And the further its representatives are from the centres of civilization; the remoter their location in country regions; the more apt will they be to revert to the rowdyism and ruffianism of their lowest type, as in the Haddock and

MR. GLADSTONE'S PARABLE.

of the Parliamentary group known as the Peelites, and the confusion in English politics caused by their separation from the Conservative party. Referring to the period intervening between the repeal of the Corn laws and the organization of the Aberdeen Ministry, he remarks: "The drama then played out is a parable of many other dramas. The facts are facts of the past, but the lessons are of the present and of the future." The inference which he wishes to be drawn is this: that third-party movements, while sometimes unavoidable, are ttended with protracted public inconvenience. "The intermediate position," he remarks, "is essentially a false position, and nothing can long disguise its falseness." He quotes one of ady Clanricarde's witticisms to the effect that the Peelites were continually "putting themselves up to auction and then buying themselves in," and confesses having told Lord Derby at the time that the Peelites were "a public nuisance." This is a singularly frank statement from one of Sir Robert Peel's most leisure for reviewing the events of forty years ago, and the present disorganization of the Liberal party has embittered his reflections. vice to the State is not increased, but diminished, by the formation of a third party. Its leaders, he says, can do little or nothing by counsel; the benefits they confer are lightly esteemed; and the blows they inflict are keenly resented. The parable relates to the Unionists, who have

separated themselves from the main body of the Liberal party precisely as the Peelites abandoned the Conservatives. That group comprises many of the most influential leaders Mr. Gladstone being left very much as Mr. Disraeli was in 1846, the one man of preeminent ability on his side, while the minority or third party is well equipped with debaters. The Unionists cannot form a Cabinet of their own, and are condemned to hold an intermediate position, aiding temporarily in keep ing a Tory Government in power, but destined inevitably to unite with the party which they have opposed in the past. The Peelites boasted for many years that they were more conservative than the Tories from whom they had separated, but after a long interval of political confusion, they coalesced with the Whigs and formed the powerful Liberal party. The Unionists in like manner will gradually be absorbed by the Conservative party. the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, the leaders are moderate men with conservative tendencies. They will follow in Mr. Goschen's track when they find their Liberal constituencies slipping away from them. Meanwhile, they occupy, as Mr. Gladstone truly says, a false position. They are blocking the progress of events and subjecting the State to protracted inconvenience. The parable may have a wider application

than the specific one Mr. Gladstone had in mind. He remarks that the Peelites never thought of forming a Government of their own, because they knew that "dichotomy, and not trichotomy, was for our times the law of san in accordance with the law and his the Nation's political life," By this formidable phrase he characterizes third-party movements—the separation of a minority group from one of the main political bodies—as "a should continue to see that they are public nuisance." "It spials a heavy me-

parties in controversies certain to end in de- successful rival of the United States and Russia feat, where there is a silent sense of what is capital aided by engineering genius.

The same objection which was urged against where the postponement of the final issue the development of the Baku oil district applies means only the enhancement of the price to to Burmah. While from 100 gallons of crude themselves in."

WHERE PUBLICITY IS NEEDED.

There are several thousand indictments in the District-Attorney's office about which the public knows nothing. No official report is ever made of indictments found, or of their disposition, or reasons given for not bringing them to trial. It is left to the discretion of the District-Attorney whether or not he calls a case for trial. This, of course, puts an enormous power in his hands, which about election times can be wielded with tremendous force. In order to place some check on this official, Mr. Hamilton has introduced a bill in the Assembly which contains the following provisions:

The District-Attorney of the County of New-York shall, once in three months, report to the Controller of the City of New-York the names of parties and the offences charged in all indictments, and the object of all sults pending in his office, when found or menced, and the number decided or ended, and is what manner, during the preceding three months-such reports shall be published by the Controller in "The City Record," provided, however, that he shall not until after arrest report the particulars of any indictment the defendants in which have not been arrested, but merely the number of such indictments

This is a wise measure and it ought to be enacted into law speedily. It is not aimed particularly at the present District-Attorney, but at a system which he admits is defective. It would be easy to give many illustrations of the evils of the present system. For instance, the indictment against "Fatty" Walsh for keeping a gambling-house was never brought to trial, and when THE TRIBUNE set out a few years ago to investigate the matter, it was found that a nolle prosequi had been entered by the preceding District-Attorney. This, of course, was for political reasons. The Trib-UNE brought to light a number of irregularwhiskey murder it will tell strongly against lities in the Public Works Department, which resulted in the indictment of several employes for defrauding the city of a large sum of money. Not one of those indictments has ever been called for trial. The investigations of the Roosevelt Committee led to the indictment of a number of persons, including some of Sheriff Davidson's clerks. Nothing has since been heard of those indictments, excepting the weakest one of the lot, which was against the Sheriff. Under the present system it is easy for polit-

ical favorites to get protection, and for rumsellers and others to escape trial without the public being let into the secret. If Mr. Hamilton's bill becomes law the people will have an opportunity to know every three months the status of indictments in the District-Attorney's office, and when they are discontinued. It is a moderate measure of reform about which there ought to be no difference of opinion.

A HANDY CONTRIVANCE.

The Rev. Dr. William Everett has taken out a patent. The patent is intended to prevent the feeling; of the Mugwumps from being lacerated by anything which their idol, Mr. Cleveland, may do or abstain from doing. It is a winning little patent, and so simple. Dr. Everett first exhibited it an evening or two since at a dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club. "If, as I believe," remarked the Doctor. "the President is with us, we must give him our confidence rather than our criticism."

reform. Instead of premising that faithful are the wounds of a friend, and then replying that Cleveland's retention of Garland is somemust give Cleveland our confidence rather than our criticism."

The patent is calculated to do much for the cause of Mugwumpery. It is to be presumed that county rights are for sale. Investors would do well to satisfy themselves that it is not an infringement. At first sight it looks a good deal like the it-does-make-adifference-whose-ox-is-gored patent,

The United States and Russia are now rival petroleum Powers. Within ten years the Paris Rothschilds have invested \$10,000,000 in the Baku oil fields, and the engineering skill of Ludwig Nobel has made the Caspian district the centre of a gigantic commercial enterprise. The annual production of lamp oil in that quarter now exceeds 125,000,000 gallons; a great fleet of tank steamers has been built; railways; one hundred miles of pipe line have been laid; the export of liquid fuel reaches 115,000,000 gallons yearly; and the petroleum trade on the Continent has been revolution. The loss of American trade in Europe ized. caused by the development of the Baku oil fields has been made up by an enormous increase of the export of petroleum to Australia and India. Russin is now attempting to compete with America by shipping oil from Batoum to Bombay; and by the acquisition of Burmah England has it in her power to enter the field as a formidable rival for the control of the Indian and Australian market.

Mr. Charles Marvin has recently published an incisive pamphlet on this new field for British enterprise. He describes the Burmese oil fields as immensely valuable and capable of indefinite extension. The chief deposits are at Yenangyoung on the Irawady, about sixty miles above the terminus of the Rangoon rail way; and there are additional fields in Assam and in two islands on the coast of Burmah. The existence of the oil field has been known for over a century, but the industry is still as undeveloped as Baku was ten years ago. The deepest well does not go below 400 feet, and the total product shipped in 1884 to Rangoon did not exceed 1,000,000 gallons. The Director of the Geological Survey of India, who has carefully explored the region, predicts that under proper management and with improved engineering processes an enormous export trade can be established. He considers it a safe prophecy "that the oil measures of Eastern India may be supplying half the world with light within a measurable time when the American oil-pools have run dry," Mr. Marvin, taking up the parable, pronounces England's prospects as a petroleum Power as unsurpassed, since the Burmah wells are inexhaust ble and most conveniently situated for supplying the Indian and Australian, as well as the European market. The oil deposits are near the coast, and can be connected easily with Rangoon by railway and pipe line. All that is

sponsibility," he says, "to embark political needed in his opinion for making England a ways managed to protect himself. He was presiden

be paid at the close." These reflections apply petroleum in Pennsylvania 75 gallons of lamp admirably to the course of the free-trade minority, who in 1884 abandoned the protectionist lower for the competing fields. Baku crude Republican party under false pretexts, and yields only 30 gallons of lamp oil and Yenang- at Tours, his birthplace. who have since been occupied "in putting young even less. Mr. Marvin, while contendof \$1,000 imposed on him in the Court of themselves up to auction and then buying ing that it is premature to judge of the quality of Burmah petroleum until deeper borings are made, is willing to take the proportion as it widely known throughout the world. He was a standard of the contract of the proportion as it widely known throughout the world. He was a standard of the contract of the proportion as it widely known throughout the world. stands and to guarantee extraordinary pros-cilian, and his grandfather was the first American perity to this new British industry. He thinks. Consul in Sicily after our country attained its indehowever, that the Russians have wasted pendence. For a long time Nobile had in Naples the millions of treasure by sending to market petroleum of the American standard suitable for burning in lamps of career entertained more of them than any other hotel-American patterns. If Nobel had not adopted keeper in Southern Europe. In his many wanderings the specific gravity and flashing point favored Bayard Taylor came for a few days to Naples, and the specific gravity and flashing point favored by the Yankees, but had delivered in Europe a heavier oil to be burned in a lamp specially adapted for it, he could have got 60 instead of 30 gallons out of 100 crude. Mr. Marvin recommends the introduction in India and England of a lamp similar to the Defries Safety Lamp, in which an oil can be used that is "infinitely safer" than American kerosene, "burns longer, gives more light and is practically odorless." In this way the heavier oil, which nature intended should be obtained from the Mr. Martholii has just visited London for the first Mr. Markon in January, 1876, injusteen children, besides everal grandly that when he opened his present hotel in January, 1876, injusteen children, besides everal grandly to the distinguished Americans stayes when in Mr. Nobile van and other distinguished Americans stayes when in Mr. Saples. As to European celebrities, Imperial, Royal, noble, etc., their names would form a long list. In noble tech the distinguished Americans stayes when in Mr. Saples. As to European celebrities, Imperial, Royal, noble, etc., their names would form a long list. In oblite van the distinguished Americans stayes when in Mr. Saples. As to European celebrities, Imperial, Royal, noble, etc., their names would form a long list. In oblite van the distinguished Americans stayes when in Mr. Saples. As to European celebrities, Imperial, Royal, noble, etc., their names would form a long list. In oblite van the distinguished Americans stayes when in Mr. Saples, and of all his distinguished Americans stayes when in Mr. Saples, and of all his distinguished Americans stayes when in Mr. Saples, and of all his distinguished Americans stayes when in Mr. Saples Americans stayes when nature intended should be obtained from the contract even for enterprising Birmingham to American pattern of lamp now employed throughout the world, and putting in its place one that is far less convenient for household

Come, come, this will never do for Gail Hamil "The Beston Herald" reports her as retorting that "the quality in Arthur Richmond's ment' is entirely one of masculine paternity." If Gail Hamilton said that she has forgotten her English, and we rather think "The Boston Her knows she hasn't, "Masculine paternity indeed! And "The Herald" thought, on th contrary, that it was entirely of feminine ma ternity, did it?

Excise Commissioner Woodman is showing energy and good sense in the personal supervision which he is giving to check violations of th excise law. It is not often that New-York has a public officer so painstaking. He spends his time on Sundays keeping an eye on saloons which are seeking renewal of licenses. His reports should have much weight with his fellow-com-

The Mandamus law works only one way-in the interest of the would-be saloon keeper. Is this a tury, the majority of which have now totally disap law that the true friends of temperance desire kept

The fact that no Democratic Legislature has been able to devise a prison system to take the place of the contract system abolished in pursuance of the vote of the people is admitted. But why is that fact a fact i Simply because there has been no Democratic Legislature since the vote was taken-November, 1883! There is, therefore, no Democratic legislative responsibility in the matter.—(The Rochester Union.

What prevented the Democratic Legislature of 1883 from abolishing the contract system and de vising a prison system to take its place? Nothing but the cowardice and inefficiency of that body For many years previous to 1883 the Democracy kept ardently courting the "labor" vote by gor geous promises of what that party would do with the prisons if it ever got control of the Legislat-Well, after it had piled up these promises higher than Bunker Hill Monument, the Legislat-ure went Democratic. What did Democracy de then? It flunked like a little man. It ran away from its party promises and its legislative responsibility, dodging behind a reference to the people. That's Democracy's record on the prisons It is maladroit of "The Union" to recall it.

"The Whitehall Times" accuses the Republican Protected by this patent, the Mugwump contingent ought to be free from embarrassment. Hill in a hole." The Governor spared them the Let us see how it will work. The Rev. Dr. trouble. In vetoing the High-License bill and

zoological garden outside of Central Park is in every way preferable to the mersure to transfer They can be eaten in two ways; the meat can the animals now at the Arsenal to another part of picked out with a fork, or the shell may be put thing for which Cleveland ought to hang his the Park. The former plan guarantees a collechead in shame, the Doctor whips out his tion worthy of the name, under a management patent and exclaims, "Garland-ah, you must similar to that of the museums, while the latter excuse me from expressing an opinion; we can never be a zoological collection of any value without overflowing the narrow boundaries prescribed and invading the North Meadows, to say nothing of the destruction of the beautiful valley which is marked for sacrifice. The removal of the menagerie from the Park is the only satisfactory solution of this question.

. If, as many suppose, the hint that Mr. Cleve and might not be a candidate for renomination was thrown out to test public sentiment, the President's Private Secretary is to be congratulated on knowing just what he knew beforethat his employer is the choice of the Mugwumps and the Pan-Electric, Public-Office-is-a-Public-Trust Company, first, last and all the time.

Governor Hill's new organ, "The Evening Post," tells us he will certainly veto the Vedder bill. Perhaps :- and yet it may be that the organ's zeal outruns its discretion. It is also scolding away because the bill was not passed by the Senate as amended and approved here by the people who had been behind the Crosby High License bill. As thousands of tank cars are running on Russian a matter of fact, on the point "The Post" scold about the bill was passed precisely as these people sent it up. They approved it without the Coggeshall amendment, and the Senate changed it back, in this respect, to the exact form in which they had approved it!

This city never had a better Police Commissione than Thomas C. Acton, whose name was a terror to evil-doers, and whose vigilance, energy and efficiency have not been surpassed by any municiral officer. As Assistant Treasurer of the United States Mr. Acton's record was worthy of the highest praise. When he retired from that office he turned over \$187,076,849 17 to his successor, and the books were found correct to a penny. Now attention to preaching when they don't understand a Mr. Acton is to become the president of a new uptown bank in which many prominent citizens are interested. He has every qualification for such a place, and will take up his new duties with the heartiest good wishes of the best men in New-

PERSONAL.

The Queen of Sweden has been operated upon sur-The Queen of Sweet has been opened was done at Stockholm by a Swedish surgeon who ranks among the ablest in Europe. It is reported that the operation was as successful as possible; but the dreadful disease is certain soon or late to break out again.

The Russian Count Eugene de Mitkiwitaz, for many cears resident in America, has gone to China to es-

The late Colonel Kersey Coates, one of the founders of Kansas City, was a conspicuous actor in the drama of Free Soil vs. Border Ruffianism. He assisted Governor Reeder to escape when the latter had been indicted by the Lecompton Grand Jury for treason in organizing the Free State Government. When Governor Robinson was arrested on a similar charge, Colonel Coates went to Lecompton as his counsel. The chivairie Democrats ordered him and counsel. The chivairie Democrats ordered him and his wife to leave the town within an hour, or both be shot, and "Governor" Shannon refused to inter-fere. Colonel Coates put a few revolvers in his pockets and said he would stay until he had finished what he came to do. He did, and the gallant slave-funters falled to fulfil their promise. On numerous other occasions his life was threatened, but he al-

Word comes of the death of Mme. Lacordaire, widow of the professor of zoology at Liege and sister in-law of the famous Dominican preacher. They are talking of erecting in Paris a monument to Alfred de Musset.

"United Ireland" speaks of Mr. Biggar, now chies obstructor in Parliament, as the coming first Speaker of the restored Irish House of Commons.

Balzac's memory is to be honored by a me

A writer in "The American Register" announces the death of Mr. G. Nobile, the Nester of Neapolitan United States Hotel, in that part of the city called

M. Eartholdi has just visited London for the first Burmah product, can be manufactured in time in more than thirty-five years. He went there to tender to the officers of the forthcoming "American Exhibition" the use of a unique work of art, in which undertake—the business of knocking out the bined with the handiwork of M. Lavastre, the seemle artist of the Grand Opera, Paris. The picture, which is of vast dimensions, represents New-York Harbor as seen from the d-ck of a ship. Prominent in the foreground is a replica of the Statue of Liberty.

There is no prospect of the Purnside statue and onument at Providence being ready for unveiling on probable date of that interesting ceremony, tire statue has been cast and work on the fo fulmination which it had termed 'a shrewish ele is proceeding. There is some satisfaction expressed at the postponement of the dedication—first, becau veterans think Decoration Day should not be devot to honoring any one especial man; and, secon because the ceremony will revive popular interest the Fourth of July, which for some years has been the wane.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The people of Dakota now claim that the Territory s favorable to matrimony because the climate is se

Petersburg says that in Bulgaria a journal is pub-lished in almost every town and village where there is a rinting office, only all the papers contain exactly he same matter and differ only in their titles. Be fore the proclamation of the Principality there were 48 Bulgarian gazettes; since the liberation the num-ber has risen to eighty-five, not including 150 reviews which have appeared in the course of the present cen-

The town of Llanwenog, Wales, proposes to cele-brate the Queen's Jubileo in grand style by buying a

There is a beautiful uncertainty about the value of the copper cents of Mexico. In Vera Cruz, for instance, it takes 104 of them to make a dollar, while in Chihuahua 95 will pass for a dollar.

Another Fortune Made.—Omnha Man—Are you making a fair living out of your Kansas farm!
Kansas Man—Living! Why I'm rich. You see there was a little piece of poor ground back of the ingout which was not fit for anything. Well one day rother Jake drame! there was gold under it and the next morning he offered me \$100 for it, on long time of course, for he hadn't any money, and I sold it."

"Yes."
"Well, brother Bill heard of Jake's dream and ought the lot of him for \$1,000, in the same way ou know. Then I got scared and bought it back for 5,000. Then I sold it to Bill for \$10,000, and so it cent on until a few days ago when I got the lot cain and sold it to Jake for \$100,000. Just think of it. No more farming for me."
"But what security have you to show for all that value if Jake has no money!"
"Why I've got a mortgage on the lot."—(Omaha World.

The Jews are rapidly acquiring land in Russia. They do not cultivate it themselves, but sublet at a

New-Orleans in the largest consumer of snalls in this country. They are first thrown into hot water, says a Southern epicure, and killed. Then they are washed in a weak solution of lye which removes the slime, and the shells are cleaned with stronger lye. Then Mr. Gladstone's historical essay on political movements thirty-five years ago embodies what be replaced in the shells, with movements thirty-five years ago embodies what be replaced in the shells, with movements the control of the relation of the relatio

> "The St. Louis Globe Democrat" declares that the reassuring news to the citizens of a great many Western towns who are now confined to a beverage

tell ye, stranger, what it is, we almost had a fight t were some trouble that we had at Deadwood toth

night; nas down that air gittin most too rich an' slick night;
Things down that air gittin most to fer us.
An' less they change them mighty sudden, there's roin' ter be a fuss!

The cour licker fore the bar at Andy

Gosses, Then rode erround the sidewalk ter sorter exercise our hosses;
We kep' it up till midnight and the town were mighty red.
When we 'lowed we'd strike the Grand Hotel and kinder go to bed!

And there up in the room were hung a sign as were a sight.—
A sorter new departure as will cause the boys ter fight.—
Which reads like this (I'll shoot if this thing again "Cents, before they occupy the beds, will please remove their spurs!"—(Dakota Bell.

Mr. Michael Yerger, of Montgomery, Penn., proudly boasts that he has put rings in the noses of than 13,000 hogs during the last two years.

The following item is clipped from the society column of that interesting paper, "The Heppne (Ore.) Gazette": "Miss Carrie Dillon will teach the school up Ram Gulch this spring. Carrie is now proposes to subjugate old Tom Carter's freckle-faced boy if she has to break his back and horsewhip old Tom if he interferes."

A Tale of Two Cities. Detroit Child—If she's from Chicago I guess you better not introduce me to her. Omaha Child—Why not?

"I'm 'fraid she wouldn't feef comf'table if she knew I was from Detroit."

"I don't see why."
"Why, our club always beats the Chicagos, you know."—(Omaha World.

Missionaries say that in China the people

missionary noticed a man who seemed especially in-terested and paid marked attention, apparently, to what was being said. Thinking that here was an opportunity of reaching an earnest soul, he directed all his attention to him, and was considerably non the man turned to his neighbor and said in an audible

Kansas City beat the record for hinacy in forming a line of purchasers of tickets for the Booth engagement nearly thirty-six hours before the opening of the box-office. If we remember rightly the record previously only covered about seventeen hours.—(Kansas City Times. Travelling men are glad that the

terstate Commerce law does away with discrimination in favor of theatrical in in regard to baggage. Said one of years resident in America, has gone to China to establish an extensive telephone system. He is said to be an electrician of exceptional skill and to have the other day: "Why there was ever such a discrimation to travelling man could ever find out. We the condition, physical and mental, of ex-Sheriff Rowan of Philadelphia appears daily to become more Rowan of Philadelphia appears daily to become more hopeful. His memory of recent events is still defective, but in all other respects he is quite sane, and his entire recovery is now considered probable.

The late Colonel Kersey Coates, one of the founders people got all the favors. Therefore it is the commer cial men feel that the Interstate law deals out that justles which the railroads knew belonged to them, but which they studiously ignored." A Great Musician,—A man from Pine Knob

RATHER GIVEN TO THAT SORT OF THING.

From The New York Mail and Repress.

It is reported that Mr. Bayard is much impressed with strength of the British position. That is a foible Mr. Bayard's, we regret to say.

BENEFIT AT THE THALIA.

The many patrons of the Thalia Theatre who have ea joyed the successful engagement of Herr Emil Thomas and his wife, Betty Damfoper, will greatly regret their departure. Herr Thomas has been at the Thalis for some weeks, but his wife's stay has been only long enough for

weeks, but his wife's stay has been only long enough for people to wish that they might see more of her. Their benefit took place last night before the usual large audience. The two actors appeared first in a comedy in which the hero, Herr Thomas, starts out as a sort of Paul Prybut finally turns out a very good sort of a fellow. After this the audience listened to a sketch with songs entitled "The Promise Behind the Range," Tonight Herr Thomas and his wife will be heard in "Die Schöne Helena," which had successful representations last week. This will conclude their engagement. On Monday night Mr. Neuendorff's opera "Prinz Waldmeister" will be given.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A concert has been projected for the purpose of furthering the musical future of Master Harry Brandon, the gifted solo treble of St. John's choir, who has so often been heard with delight by the lovers of church music. The concert is to take place at Chickering Hall on May The concert is to take piace at Chickering Hall on May 2, and Master Brandon's helpers will be Miss Maud Morgan, Mr. George W. Morgan, Mr. Whitney Mockridge and Edward Fales Coward. In addition to the "Inflammatus" from Ressin's "Stabat Mater," the concert-giver will sing an air from "Tannhauser" and some English ballads. Master Brandon was born in London on Christmas Day, 1870, and has sung in public since he was eight years old.

To-night at the Star Theetre Mr. Boucleault will revive his excellent and popular play of "The Shaughraun," and will play the chief para in it.

The regular dramatic season closes to-night at Daly's Theatre and also at the Lyceuw, the Madison Square Theatre, the Bijou Theatre and Harrigan's Park Theatre. Mr. Chamberlain, familiarly known as "Zeke," is to have a testimonial benefit on Sunday night the Union Square Theatre. Mr. Chamberlain has been a familiar figure among the playhouses for many years. His post was that of door keeper, and during a long term of service at the Union Square Theatre he pleased his em-ployers and public by the methodical and faithful, and, at the same time, courteous performance of his duty. A at the same time, converges period in such a position, and pleasant manner is most essential in such a position, and Mr. Chamberlain gained many friends, who doubtless will improve the present opportunity of giving to him a practical evidence of their good-will. The attractions that tical evidence of their good-will. The attractions that will be offered on Sunday ewning are numerous. Many players have volunteered their services, and the following performers will take part in the exercises of the night: Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. Louis Aldrich, Eben Plympton, Pat Rooney, Harry and John Kernell, F. F. Mackay, J. B. Studley, Harry Covrtaine, J. B. Radeliff, G. F. Moore, Scudder Bishop, Silver Bell Quartette, Lester and Williams, Charley Banks, Miss Henrietta Markstein, The Ladies Martens, A. O. Duncan, John Carboy, Musical 4, Wood Beasley, Sheppard and Bryant, Queen Vassar, F. Tannehill, Jr. R. F. Carroll, Master Isaac Bressel, Morris Phillips, Gilbert and Poutin, Dan. Packard, Hudson Liston, Miss Amy Lee, Miss Hattie Anderson, Miss Mabel Haas, Miss Marie Heath, Ed. C. Dobson, P. Curran. Adolph Bauer, and Loris J. Cornu with a selected orchestra of seventy-five pleces.

THE PRIZE FUND EXHIBITION.

The Prize Fund exhibition which opened at the American Art Galleries yesterday, has, as usual, drawn out much strong work from both the older and the younger artists, and as usual also, it has been necessary to fill the walls by the acceptance of many pictures which are com monplace and even worse. Several painters, like Messrs. F. D. Millet, Samuel Colman, E. H. Blashfield, C. H. Childe Hassam have sent to this exhibition the most 'important" pictures which they have shown this year. Messrs. D. W. Tryon, R. Swain Gifford and Arthur Parton have sent nothing to our recent exhibitions of better quality than their pictures here. Mr Olin L. Warner exhibits his "Diana," the loveliest piece of Several new artists make their bow to our public, among them Mr. William L. Dodge, whose work, uneven as it is, will be found to be full of promise. These are some of the stronger features, but the exhibition is one of extremes, and although only 242 paintings and examples of sculpture were accepted out of over 500, the number of rejections might have been advantageously increased. Yet the exhibition is an interesting one, and although it cannot be termed fully representative, the discriminating observer will find much to encourage confidence in It is understood that the two pictures which will be

purchased for \$2,900 each were selected by a committee of the gentlemen who have contributed their money for this purpose. The purpose is so evidently laudable and the generosity of these contributors so cheerful a spot in the arid waste of everyday selfshness that it is a dis-appointment to find their generosity in one instance injudiciously directed. The two pletures chosen are "The Last Reflections," by Mr. Charles H. Davis, which will go to the Union League Club, and " Broad Acres," by Mr. Edward Gay, which will be presented to the Metro-politan Museum of Art. The former choice, we think, will be generally approved. Mr. Davis's picture is one of delicate tones and admirably rendered distance, a view of gray marshes with a river in the middle distance winding backward, a few bare trees on the right, a wall minate sky, a mountainous cumulus cloud reflecting the glory of the sunset. He has painted a landscape bleached by frost, yet free from snow, presumably in the very early spring, and his coloring, like his subject, is neutra and subdend, without decided character and much in need of the accent afforded by the cloud. Yet this phase of nature is given with freshness and truth, the feeling of the cool atmosphere is well preserved, the foreground is substantially painted, and the perspective managed with great intelligence. Mr. Davis's work is not usually pre-eminent for vigor, although seldom without a peculiar charm, and this persons other examples. Mr. Inness has builted this season with more sublety, but Mr. Davis has not sought for refined aerial effects, and it is enough to say that he has succeeded in the treatment which he proposed to himself and produced a picture, simple in subject and devoid of the incidents which arrest popular attention, but individual, characterized by truth and possessed of much deleate beauty. Mr. Gay's landscape is truthful in a conventional warfundy will hardly be called tool since the artist attained some degree of success with a picture of sait marshes which conveyed a feeling of breeziness and distance. His pictures ever since have shown low-lying landscapes, a low sky line, and an overplus of sky. In this case he has relieved his landscape by a variety of incidents. There is a yellow grain field darkened here and there by cloud shadows, there is a road shaded by trees quality and there is a house somewhere beyond with trees and a more irregular country in the distance. The picture has no special composition It appears to be a literal transcript of some particular scene, and with the exception of a well-rendered distance and the evident attempt at expressing "breeziness" in clouds and sky, there is nothing which appeals especially to the observer. The subject may interest some familiar with such subjects, but the art of the picture is not important. There is a thing with the picture in the picture with his country and the picture with a picture for a prize makes personal products which i by frost, yet free from snow, presumably in the very overments thirty-five years ago embodies what eterms a parable. He describes the formation the shalls, whether the shalls are round to the shalls are rounded the shalls are rounded the shalls are rounded the shalls, whether the shalls, whether the shalls are rounded to the shalls are rounded the shalls, whether the shalls, whether the shalls are rounded the shalls, whether the shalls are rounded the shalls, whether the shalls are rounded the shalls, whether the shalls, whether the shalls are rounded the shalls, whether the shalls, whether the shalls are rounded the shalls are rounded the shalls, whether the shalls are rounded the shalls.

MORE INTERSTATE LEGISLATION IN VIEW.

From The Washington Post.

If the Interstate Commerce law succeeds, it is understood that Senator Cullom will introduce a bill next fall to modify the attraction of gravitation within certain limits and to regulate the weather between the various

IS NEW-YORK THE PIVOT!
From The San Francisco Builetin.
There is a general notion that the United shrivelied in the political sense to the size of New-York. It is just possible that National being put in too much of a hole by the asau the vote of that State in 1888 will determine dential election in that year.